VIETNAM

INFORMATION WEEKLY-E.O.: 46 TRAN HUNG DAO STREET, HANOI-DRVN

NFL:

Dec. 14

No. 299

A DECADE OF SUCCESSFUL STRUGGLE

(1960 - 1970)

PAGE 4

APPEAL

OF THE VIET NAM WORKERS' PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND DRVN GOVERNMENT

Dear fellow-countrymen and combatants throughout the country !

THE US imperialists' war of aggression against our country has been a very atroctous and large-scale colonial war. Our people's extremely valiant war of resistance has defeated all aggressive plans of the enemy and wan one successafter another, especially the very glorious one in early Sering of Mau Thau, Such fests drove the US and its pappers into a very critical situation and forced them to the control of the possibility of the control of the possibility of the control of the Democratic Republic of Yet Nam.

the Demiccratic Republic of Viet Nam.

However, the US imperialists remain very stubhorn and bellicose. They have been speeding uptheir "Victnamization" of the war and the very
brutal "pacification" program which is fact sim
at prolonging their aggressive war in the
southern part of one country." In Loss and have
such the state of the st

With regard to the northern part of our country, since early May 1930, the US imperialists have been carrying out a series of very serious acts of war. Recently, they stepped up their aerial reconsissance, bombing, strating and

commando activities, committing new crimes against many densely populated areas, including some localities near Hanoi.

In order to conceal such crimes, the Nixon administration has launched a drive of lying propagated, making bleck white, in an attempt propagate, and the propagate of the paris conference and have not shown any good will.

good will.

They have even brazenly fabricated the story of "moderstanding" to justify their recommander flights and the bombings and shellings. They have shamelessly spoken of "humanity "while more than one million American aggressor and puppet troops have been dragging our Fatherhald through line and sword, massacring our fellow-country sen, berding tens of thousands of fellow-country sen, berding tens of thousands of fellow-country in the set of the sent of the sent

The US aggressors are still nurturing the illusion of preventing the North's support to the resistance of the South. The Victnames: nation is one. No force can stop the North Victnames are showing their profound sorth their names from showing their profound surfamental and discharging their sacred duty toward their Southern kindred!

The White House and Pentagon bosses have even blusteringly threatened with war and are plotting new military adventures against the

DHVN. The Victnamese people are perfectly aware that such frenzed deeds do not in the least spell out their strength. On the contrary, they only throw a stronger light on their dismalaline in their "Victnamization" in South Viet Nam and their piling difficulties in Indochina, in the United States itself and in the world. The "Dispersion of the strength of the stre

Dear fellow-countrymen and combatants!

Our people andently cherish peace but genuin-peace can be obtained only if real independence and freedom are achieved. The acrisible way to settle the Viet Nam issue has been shown by the ten-point overall solution and the eight supplementary points of the Provisional Revolu-sional Company of the Provisional Revolu-Viet Nam. However, the US imperialists are best on continying their war of segression against our country, infringing poh our sover-eignty in disregard of the elementary principles to therandonal law and challenging our people and the whole progressive multind. Once again we emphalically declare:

(Continued page 5)

ORDER OF THE VIET NAM PEOPLE'S ARMY HIGH COMMAND

N response to the appeal of the Farty Central Committee and the Government, the High Command of the Vist Nam People's Army orders the officers and men of the Infantry units, all services and tranches of the united forces, the military communication and transport units, the Young Volunteers units the regional armed forces, the militan and self-delease forces, the People's Security Armed Forces, and the workers and employees of national defence establishments.

1 — To see through the stubborn nature and the arrogant and reckless action of the US (imperalatis who are plotting, to a tatack the North in an attempt to stave off their defeat in South Viet Nam. Loss sind Cambodia; to be insued with the sense of their barried duty to defend the Fatherland and the important significance of frustraking. All the new manocavers of the enemy against the North, seize every opportunity to wine, out the right of the contract o



Vinh 800 (Holphong) militiamen ready for counterblow.

(Warsaw Treaty States' Statement)

THE Political Consolitative Committee of the Warraw Treaty member states in its recent season in Berlin issued on Dec. 2 a strong statement against the fresh US war acts against the DRVM, voicing full support to the legitimate resistance of the Indochin-ces peoples. It said:

"In the recent period the United States of America has mounted new acts of aggression against the DRVN. It has undertaken massive attacks on the territory of the DRVN.

"Such insolent deeds of the American imperialism have triggered off an outborst of unignation and anger throughout the world. The USA not only demonstrated once again that it was not willing to abide by the gentral, exablished norms in the relations between sovereign states, and even the commitments of the commitments of the commitments of the property of the commitments of the property of the property of the property of the property of the DRVN, which ceasaries of the territory of the DRVN, which ceasaries the problem. The so-called programme for a peaceful settlement in Viet Nam recently advanced by US President Nison in reality turned out to be but a disquise for continued and escalated aggression.

"The continuation of the predatory war in South Viet Nam, the extension of armed intervention in Laos, the diaregard for the neutrality of Cambodia and aggression against the Cambodia and aggression against the Cambodia and the

After pointing out that the US was fanning up tension in the Far East, too, the statement went on:

"The attempts of the American imperialits to break the will of the Vietnamee people, to intimidate them and bring them to their knees, have failed. US policy has experienced one of its greatest esthecks. The higher the US escalates its intervention, the more decisive will be the resistance of the heroic Vietnamses people, whom the socialist frateenal coentries and all freedom-long forces of the world have been giving warm support."

"The participants in the ension," she statement emphasised, "severely condemned the aggressive actions of the US. They reaffirmed their solidiarity with the peoples of Vier Nam, Laos and Cambodhe-engaged in the battle for their freedom and independence and for their inalienable right to chart their own road of development according to their national interests and wishes and without any interference from outside. The socialist countries, acting in the spirit of prolestarian internationalism and electrician care the people of Indochins all possible support in their resistance to armed imperialist intervention.

"They will continue to back the efforts of the Government of the DRVN, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the RSVN, and the patriotic forces in Lags and Cambodia to bring about a speedy political settlement in Indochina.

"The socialist countries firmly believe in the triumph of the just cause of the peoples of Viet Nam. Lass and Cambodia. They appeal to the governments, political and social organizations of all countries who have at heart peace and the freedom of the people to step up their support for the fighting peoples of Indochia."

"Nixon Talks Peace, But Intensifies War"

Says Stockholm World Conference on Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia

THE Stockholm World Conference on Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia which ended on Nov. 30 unanimously adopted a declaration on Indochina.

"The World Conference," the declaration said, "was gravely concerned about the aggravation of the situation in Indochina following deliberate US air attacks against densely populated areas of the DRVN.

"These extremely serious acts of war were a flagrant violation of the sovereigsty and security of the DRVN and part of the US government's plan to intensify and extend the war of aggression in Indochina. They constituted an arrogant challenge to world public opision.

"Added to other crimes committed in different parts of the Indoshiness peniusula, they exposed the duplicity of the so-called peace proposals of the President of the USA, in particular his latest initiative in five points. Nixon talks peace but intensifies the war against the peoples of Indochina who are fighting with unshakable determination and in a spirit of complete solidarity."

The declaration recalled the war crimes committed by US, estellite and puppet troops in South Vist Nam, Lace and Cambedia, and west on to say:

"The International Conference on Viet Nam, Lace and Cambodie expressed the feelings of all men and women who cherish peace and justice in the world, when it denounced and condemned the US was of aggression in Indochina sand its continuous deterioration. The US government will have to bear full responsibility for the consequences which result from its grave acts of war carried out against the Indochines peoples, and in particular those concerning

the work of the Paris Conference.
"The Conference demand-

ed the sesting, once and for all, of all acts of war against the DRVN as the US army has no right to treepess, for any way, on the smallest fraction of the territory of this sowereign state. The United States must respond seriously to the peace initiative of the PRIC calcorated fix a spirit of obvious goodwill in the proposal in eight points put forward on Sept. 17, 1976, withdraw completely and unconditionally from South Viet Nam before June 30, 1971 its troops and those of the American camp and cesse all support for the war-mongering dique of Thiers, Ky and Kalem in order to open the door to the formation of the American camp and cesse all support for the war-mongering dique of Thiers, Ky and Kalem in order to open the door to the formation of a coalition government which favours peace, independence, sustrainty and democracy.

(Continued bage 8)

250th ANNIVERSARY OF AN 18th CENTURY GREAT VIETNAMESE PHYSICIAN (1720-1791)

THE 25th birth ansiversery of Le Huu Trac, alias Hai Tracong Lan Ong, was observed with brilliance on Dec. 11.

In Hanel as well as in other provinces of North Viet Nam, physicians, cultural researchers and historians have carefully studied the works of that great medical man whose great quality has been held in high estem. His tomb and the temple dedicated to his memory in the provinces of Hai Hung and Ha Tinh have been restored by the State.

Le Huu Trac was born on Dec. 11, 1710 into a family of mandarins and scholars in Hai Duong province. He devoted his life-time to the study and practice of medicine and left a trustise of 66 books in 28 votames. In the Y Tong Tess Liss, I rui of Bull-scentury of labour, in-dealt with denoteinty, sathology, medicinal plants and the Eastern method of the therapy.

A famous physician by his science and humanism, he was also a great Vietnamese thinker and writer of the 18th century.

The Vietnamese people hold him in great respect and worship him in the Thang Long Temple of Medicine in Hanoi, dedicated to the masters of Vietnamese medicine

* An article about him will be carried in our forthcoming issue.

Hanoi Press Opinion

A NEW SUCCESS OF THE POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

Neisse border dated back to some one thousand years when Poland came into being, and many a son of Poland had fought and laid down his life to restore it to his country.

That border was recognized by the German Democratic Republic right after her establishment in 1950, as a border of peace and friendship between her and Poland, two sister socialist countries. This fully illustrated the splendid nature of the socialist state of the GDR.

In the last twenty years, however, various West German governments, in their revanchist, expansionist palicy, have plotted the revision of the various post-war European borders among them the Oder-Neisse.

Today, the world balance has changed in favour of revolution, and against imerialism. The successful wars of resistance waged by the peoples of Viet Nam and the other peoples of Indochina against US aggression, for national salvation, have dealt heavy blows at the US imperialists' policy of war and aggression, thus weaken-ing the US-led imperialist camp. Now, in the impact of the growing might of the Sowlet Union and the other socialist countries, the unity of the Warsaw member coun tries, the all-sided development of the GDR, the struggle of the working class and the progressive people in West Germany, and the fallure of West Germany's notorious new "Ost-Politik.

the German Federal Republic has been brought to sign a treaty with the Polish People's Republic recognizing the Oder-Neisse border which it had all the time tried to nesate.

This is an achievement of the persistent effort of the PPR Government and people. It constitutes a stinging setback for the ambitious designs of the US imperialists and the West German revanchist militarist forces to revise the European map in defiance of the socialist countries.

This is also a gain of the West German progressive people in their movement for peace and security in Europe and against the most bellicist, reactionary tendencies of West German imperialism.

But the ruling oricles in West Germany have not yet gives up their revanchist and expensionist acheeue, particularly their views upon the German Democratic Republic and West Berlin. They have not recognized the GDR, from the point of view of international law, and have been making use of the West Berlin problem to bargain with the Soviet Union.

Therefore, it continues to be a permanent duty of the German people, the other European peoples, and the peace-loving people the world over, to expose the schemes of the West German authorities, including their new

Nhan Dan (The People) Dec. 9, 1970

OF A VILLAGE

(Continue

The D.R.V.N.
is 25
years Old

WITH the re-establishment of peace, Nam Hong, together with other localities in the newly liberated delta region, began the runt reduction campaign and reform in April of the same year, 55 hectare of land belonging to 5 landlords were confiscated or forcibly purchased. Vuong Hoi s, despetic landlord, made his ecape to the South with the troops of agreesion.

By March 1936, land reform had been completed. The land confiscated or forcibly purchased from landlerds and all the communal land came into the possession of of the peasants, at the rate of the possession of the peasants, at the rate of the peasants were allotted to the poorest families. All debts were cancelled. The peasants' age-old dream came true.

II - THE PASSAGE TO COLLECTIVE EXPLOITATION

HEN the country embarked on the 3-year plan for conomic transformation and development (1958-1966), Nam Hong began taking the path of agreement (1958-1966). Nam Hong the second of 1969, agricultural co-operativization had been the main completed at a low level. From 1965, the second of 1969, agricultural co-operativization had been the main completed at a low level. From 1965, the second of 1960, agricultural co-operativization had been the main completed at a low level. From 1965, the second of 1960 agricultural co-operativization had been the main completed at a low level. From 1965, the second of 1965 agricultural co-operativization had been the second of the sec

By mid-1965, with the merging of small-scale co-pix. Nam Hong the 4 hamlets—Teng My. Ve, Die 4 hamlets—Teng My. Ve, Die 4 hamlets—Teng My. Ve, Die 3 peasant house-holds (only 8 remained outside) with 4,739 members. These 4 co-ope organized 38 production brigades with a labour force complete the second of the

gave the following breakdown figures: Accumulation fund: 12a,05 fong plus 720 kg of paddy rice; stock breeding fund: 6,828 kg of paddy rice and 31,320 kg of potatoes; delence fund: 3,330 kg of paddy rice; and public weitlare fund: 1,358 dong plus 3,328 kg of paddy rice...

As elsewhere, collective forming at Nam Hong has been no smooth sailing. Innuerable difficulties have cropped up as far as management and farm technique are concerned. Anyhow, Nam Hong has remained true to its fine tradition. In the past, the villagers knew how to get togother and flight defence of their homeometers, the past of the common of the collective farming for common benefit on the land they have recovered.

The US air war of destruction over North Viet Nam confronted Nam Hong with new trials. From mild 1966, the Dong Anh area become a target of US bombing. At one time in 1967, enemy aircraft raided it for 47 days running. They attacked public offices, in 1967, and a schools were hospital and schools were not spared. 20 of the district 2 3 villages were hit. Nam Hong receive bombs which killed one person, wounded in others and strength of the district 2 3 villages were hit. Nam Hong receive bombs which killed one person, wounded in others and damaged one drying-yars and one breeding farm. Production was affected, and the secondly, by were not spared to the second of the district 2 villages were hit. Nam Hong receive bombs which killed one person, wounded in other second of the district 2 villages were hit. Nam Hong receive bombs which killed one person, wounded in the second of the district 2 villages were hit. Nam Hong receive his work was a second of the district 2 villages were hit. Nam Hong receive his work was a second of the district 2 villages were hit. Nam Hong receive his work was a second of the district 2 villages were hit. Nam Hong receive his work was a second of the district 2 villages were hit. Nam Hong receive his work was a second of the district 2 villages were hit. Nam Hong receive his work was a second of the district 2 villages were hit. Nam Hong receive his work was a second of the district 2 villages were hit. Nam Hong receive his work was a second of the district 2 villages were hit. Nam Hong receive his work was a second of the district 2 villages were hit. Nam Hong receive his was a second of the district 2 villages were hit. Nam Hong receive his was a second of the district 2 villages were hit. Nam Hong receive his was a second of the district 2 villages were hit. Nam Hong receive his was a second of the district 2 villages were hit. Nam Hong receive his was a second of the district 2 villages were hit. Nam Hong receive his was a second of the district 2 villages were hit was a second of

HYDRAULIC PROBLEMS

THE Nam Hong electric pumping station is connected with ditches and canals which run in straight lines like rolls of silk spreading out over the immense fields. The irrigation work named Ap Bec—Nam Hong was built with State assistance early in 1952 and completed in February 1962 and completed in February 1962 and completed in February 1962 and complete the fount by 1962 and 1962

The village has put in a large amount of manpower to develop hydraulics. In 1963 alone, 21,750 man-day were spent on the Ap Bac. Nam Hong irrigation system to tackle 17,435 cubic metres of earth work. The achievements in the development of hydraulics at the village were much bigger;

40,336 cubic metres of earth two few in 1963 and 46,623 in embles metres in 1964. By smid-1965, a relatively come coprehensive bydraulic network bad taken shape, providing water for the total acreage under crops (80% of the veignization done effortess). Village elders call it a

Village elders call it amiracle because, they say, in a thousand years, they had never seen water from a distant river flow up the ricefields. Formerly, when the mins failed, the only to Hesven. The story is not far remote. In 1955, village elders still raised money and planned a procession to Soc son pagoda dozens of miles son pagoda dozens of miles of rain. The local administration and mass organizations interceded in time against this attempt, and ever since the masses have been moltilized to develop bydraulies, comaking rains." as goes their slogan.

The water problem solved, production has been progressing remarkably. Rice is now grown two crops a year instead of one as formerly. In 1955, only 35 becarse were put under summer rice, and this was a game in 1964-1965. Winter prings of the production of the prings of the production of the productio

in 1965 and 2.05 in 1904.
Water is very helpjul to duck raising: in
1961 the whole village
had 7,000 ducks; in the
first 6 months of 1965
alone, the figure nearly
100 trobled, or 20,000. In 1970,
it was put at nearly 30,000.
Since 1965, fish-bredling has
been on the upgrase. Every
1970 to 1970 is obtained from
7 ha of fish farm. The area
doubled in 1970.

A NEW GRIENTATION OF

THE guide told us that Nam Hong was now one of Hangi's main caterers. Its of Hangi's main caterers. The property of the production of 1,500 tons. The peak year was 1967, with 1,959 tons; as against only oe5 before the revolution. Meat production rose to you have been production rose to the production rose to prove the production rose to prove the production rose to prove the production rose to the production rose to the production of the producti

than 120 tons (chiefly autergines, calabarbee, pumplish and cucumbers). In 1900, the coop began track farming on 19 ha. In 1970 the area was 6a ha, and the growers wegetables ranging from urnips and cabbages to tomatores, onions and garlies, etc. Groundnuts and possible to tomatores, onions and garlies, etc. Groundnuts and possible to tomatores, onions and garlies, etc. Groundnuts and possible to tomatores, onions and garlies, etc. Groundnuts and possible to tomatores, some conditions of the condition of the co

conomic value and their conomic value and their from 100,1 a campaign was alaunched for planting trees along village lanes and rigation canals for timber and coolness. In 1966, the co-ops began building their orchards to be put under the charge of the oddicated at Tang My in 1968. On an area covering more than one hectare, have been grown jack trees, orange trees, white santaiwood, and fir trees. Nearly 100 jack trees in metres high, 100 of the 300 longane trees have born fruit. Banana trees and vegetables have been alternated with lines of other fruit trees. In Winter-Spring 1966-1970, the income from orchards ran trees have been alternated with lines of other fruit trees. In Winter-Spring 1966-1970, the income from orchards ran trees and vegetables have been alternated with lines of other fruit trees. In Winter-Spring 1966-1970, the income from orchards ran trees and vegetables have been alternated with lines of other fruits trees, and will the general daily pay at the co-op is only 0.6 dong.

Our old men disclose that the number of trees on private plots of land in the whole village is also very large: 28,000 fruit trees, of them 14,000 have yield fruit, 18,300 melias and 44,200 bamboo trees.

The development of production has been possible thanks to the combined application of related technical measures and good methods of management.

"Since February 1963,"
my guide told me, "we have
carried out the campaign for
improved techniques and management of the co-op. Towards the end of 1965, the
outlook was bright.

"In farming techniques, in addition to hydraulic works which had been successfully attended to, attention was given to manuring; azollapianata and seabania camabina were astmatively cultivated were obtained in the first half of 1965, to add to the sources of litter which were increasing as a result of the development of pig-rearing. We also made the most of silt from ponds. The use of chemical fertilizers was still limited. In 1965, it tons of critilizers was still imited. In 1965, it tons of critilizers was still imited. In 1965, it tons of critilizers was still imited. In 1965, it tons of critilizers was still imited. In 1965, or tons of stabley hectare of califixed land, or 1961.

seeds, from 1905 the short term Nam Ninh rice strain was tried, making it possible to raise one more crop in the Summer-Autumn sea while the Moc Tuyen replaced the old Autumn rice strain on 50% of the total acreage with the achievement of an exceptionally high yield in the main Autumn crop (in 1965 rice yield was up by 0.9 ton per hectare compared with the previous year). New techniques were applied in the selection and treatment of seeds and in sowing or seeds and in sowing and transplanting. Hetter farm implements also were made but were still far from satisfactory: improved weeders and improved carts were put to use By the end of 1965, electricity ity the end of 1965, electricity was available, marking a turning point for the next year. That year, visible prog-ress was also made in management, compared with the initial stage. The orienta tion of production was defined, and seasonal and yearly production program-mes were worked out. Labour organization and division of work being relatively stable ne co-ops began applying the triple contract 's system Book-keeping became more accurate and distribution of income was made equitable according to socialist princi-

" As to the problem

FACE TO US AGGRESSION

A FTER a pause, the guide continued, "In its made faster progress had it not been for the difficulties and lesses occasioned by war. The biggert of difficulties and lesses occasioned by war. The biggert of difficulties the electric transformer in the district was destroyed, bringing to a standard if the pumping station for some time, and even when it resumed operation, it could not be successful to the pumping station for some time, and even when it resumed operation, it could be successful to the lack of man-power; young and physically strong farmers had to take part in combat, the remainder should see to both production and air defence jobs, and so the labour force was spreaded with technical skill: were given other assignment. The third difficulty which was also strongly felt was in the fields of communications, transport and materials.

"However, manpower was not too scanty in comparison with the acreage, and thanks to rational organization, not only had we been able to surmount most of the difficulties, but also succeeded in

(Continued page 5)

Production teams receive a determined area of ricefsiculas. With a set number of workdays and production cost, they must reach a fixed production target. A system of remard and pondities as applied in case production is above or below norm.

A DECADE OF SUCCESSFUL STRUGGLE (1960 - 1970)

Chronology

DAPI

fannery 17: Victorious insur-rection in Hen Tre province: the puppet power was overthrown in many villages and replaced by selfmanaging people's committees; liber ation armed forces were set up.

From Hen Tre, the movement rapidly sprend to other provinces. Diem's authority was profoundly shaken in the countryside. Great egitation in urban centres. All the year 1000 was marked by a sutession of uprisings during which the people carried out political actions and armed struggle and liberated many areas.

November 11: Abortive coup against Dium staged by officers and soldiers of the Saigon army.

December so : Founding of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, with a program: Saigon administration, lackeys of Americans), democracy, peace and neutrality.

1961

In the first months:

Setting up of many associations and groupments affiliated to the Association of Peace, Inde pendence and Reunification, composarmy, Students' and Pupils' Liberation Association, the Democratic Party, the Radical Socialist Party the Women's Liberation Union, the Tay Nguyen Autonomy Movement, the Liberation Workers' Association the Liberation Peasants' As Buddhists, Catholics, Cao Dai, Hos tian, the Writers' and Artists' tinion. The Poople's Liberation Armed Forces (PLAF) were established. Liberation provincial cominteres were set up, including that of Saigon Cholon.

May 13: Johnson - Diem communiqué : The " special war " would "special war " would begin against the people's forces.

Jugust 1: The NFL expounded its neutrality policy.

October: General Maxwell Taylor licked the war plan into shape. Throughout 1961, parallel with florce actions waged within the country, the NFL began to establish relations with many international organizations.

Military Operations in 1961

With the perfecting of the Taylor-Staley "special war" plan, sweeps were stepped up in 1961 with 1,000 operations as against 700 in 1960. The US and Diem clique began to carry out beavy bombardments gainst some areas; particularly when the provinces of Chau Doc and Long Xuyen were flooded in October 1961, the inhabitants were hard hit by bombings. Establish ment of first strategic hamlets."

Sabotage activities were carried Sabotage activities were carried out against North Viet Nam by Saigon especially trained commandos. All of them were captured.

The South Vict Nam people and the freshly established PLAF put up a political and armed fight; a political and armed fight; harassed the enemy with small engagements, ambushes and onsets

against military posts. In the battles were fielded only small-sized units

196: battle-count: over enemy troops (including 30 Americans) put out of action.

1962

January : Establishment of the Revolutionary People's Party.

Fabruary 1: First broadcast of Liberation Radio.

February 8: US operational command set up in Saigon headed by General Harkins.

First NFL National Congress; the 1960 program was endorsed and the assembly laid down a sories of concrete policies. Appointment of the Central Committee beaded by

April 5: South Vietnamese intellectuals thanked the 16 American in-tellectuals who had come out against Washington's bellicose policy

April a6: Professor Nguyen Van Hien, member of the NFL Central Committee, headed a delegation paying friendship visits to various countries beginning with Czechoslo-vakia followed by other socialist countries, and Indonesia.

July 25: Setting up of an NFI. permanent delegation in Cuba.

October: Visit to North Vist Nam of an NFL delegation headed by Prof. Nguyen Van Hieu.

Military Operations in 1962

After streamlining their military apparatus, the US-Diem clique launched big "mopping up" opera-tions and tried to herd the population in thousands of "strategic hamlets":

March: big operations in Eastern Nam Bo.

- April : Can The province.

- May: Phu Yen province (8 months running).

- June-July : around Saigon.

- August: in Western Nam Bo.

- September-December : D. Zone,

- October : Long An and Tay Ninh

All those campaigns were accompanied by bombardments and toxic chemical sprayings.

- End of 1962 : American " advis-

numbered 11,000. Combining armed and political actions, fighting in all terrains—hilly regions as well as urban centres—the South Viet Nam people and PLAF foiled all these operations.

ro62 battle-count :

- nearly 50,000 enemy troops (256 Americans) put out of action.

- 200 planes and helicopters de-stroyed or damaged. - 370 military vehicles (14 tanks) wrecked.

- many thousand "strategic hamlets" dismantled.

1963

January 2: Ap Bac victory (see

March: Setting up of an NFL permanent delegation in Algiers.

April - May: Fierce Buddhists' opposition to the Diem administra-tion in Hue and Saigon, Diem troops savagely cracked down on the dem-

June 11: Bonze Thich Quang Duc immolated himself by fire. Repression against Buddhists intensified, 700,000 people demonstrated in Saigon. August: Hue students ransacked USIS office and USIS office and seized the Radio station. More demonstrations erupt-

ed. Diem decreed a curiew. Sapigmber: NFL announced lenient measures for puppet armymen.
An NFL permanent delegation opened

October: International TU Con ference of Solidarity with South

November 1: On US orders, a military junta led by Duong Van Minh toppied Ngo Dunh Diem who was murdered together with his brother Ngo Dinh Nhu.

Many mass demonstrations broke at in Saigon and others South

Military activities in 1963

On January 2, at Ap Bac, PLAF men inflicted on the Salgon forces a heavy setback, substantiating that the two trump-cards of the "special war" - helicopters and amphibious tanks - were vulnerable

1964 - Early 1965

January: Second National Conits ranks.

In Saigon, Nguyen Khanh top-pled Duong Van Minh; instead of a military junta, the US tried a military-civilian tandem.

April: Setting up of an NFL ormanent delegation in Berlin

May: Saigon administration stepped up repression against workers and urban tolling people.

August 5: US planes bombard d many localities of North Viet

August 16: New putsch in Salgon in which Nguyen Khanh discarded the civilian Nguyen Ton Hoan. Many mass demonstra-tion in Salgon against Nguyen Khanh. Minh-Khanh-Khiem military triumvirate set up by the US.

September 13: Failure of a new

Sept. 20-21: General strike involving 200,000 workers.

October: An NFL permanent dele-gation installed in Peking.

November: International Con-ference of Solidarity with the

Vistnamese People against US Imperialist Agarcsulon held in Hanoi. November 4: Overthrown, Nguyen

Khash was replaced by a civilian, Tran Van Huong.

December: NFL permanent delegation set up in Inde

1965

January: Anti-war emonstrated in Saigon.

January 21: Patsch in against Tran Van Huong. Fabruary: Indochinesc Peoples Conference meeting in Phnom Penh issued a joint program of struggle against US imperialism.

February 7: Beginning of US air raids against the DRVN; US warplanes struck at many localities.

February 20: New coup: Nguyen Cao Ky and Nguyen Chanh Thi overthrew Nguyen Khanh. New students' demonstrations. March 6: Abortive com is

March 8: US marines in South Viet Nam.

April: NFL 5-point statement affirmed determination of people and PLAF to fight US aggression, liberate South Viet Nam and protect the North.

Johnson camouflaged his war efforts with a peace campaign (Baltimore speech). May: New putsch failed in

PLAF victory at Ba Gia; disintegrating puppet army relieved by US troops on battlefield. A new stage began the "limited war" strategy.

Military Operations in 1964 and Early 1965

The sweeps conducted by the Saigon army in 1964 and early 1965 met with stiffer and stiffer resistance from the PLAF; heavily guarded posts and military sectors were overrun one after the other. The most important military operations were

1964

- January: Counter-raid at Thanh Phu (Ben Tre province).

- February: Counter-raids at Hau My (Plain of Reeds) and Binh Trung (My Tho). Attack on enemy posts at Long Thuan (Tay Ninh province).

- March: Counter-raid at My Phuoc (My The province).

- April: Onset on Vinh Thuan - May: Counter-raid at Mang

Kinh (Quang Ngai). - June: Counter-raid at Bang Lang (Plain of Reeds). - July: Counter - raid at Vuon

Thom (Long An). Attack on commando training centres at Plei Krong (Kontum) and Nam Dong (Thua Thien).

Storming of Vinh Tree post (Can Tho) and the military sector of Cai Be (My Tho) and Go Quao

(Continued bage 7)

APPEAL OF THE VIET NAM WORKERS' PARTY The 3,371 US Plane

(Continued from page 1)

The Comessatic Republic of Viet Ham is on Independent and soversign state, a member of the socialist camp. The territory, air space and territorial walkes of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam are inviolable. The US imperialists must definitively renounce all acts of war against the Damocratic Republic of Viet Nam. Our people are resolved to mate out well - deserved punishing blows to every rackless encreachment of theirs upon our secred national rights.

More than ever bufore, faced with the new scheme of the US imperialists, our entire Party, people and army must further close their ranks and enhance their identity of mind, endoavour to carry out Fresident Ho Chi Minh's secred Testament, persist in, and step up, the resistance wer, be determined to fight and to win and fight till all the US troops have been forced to withdraw and the puppet army and administration have been toppled, in order to liberate the South and protect the North and ultimately achieve the peaceful reunification of the country. Our people are resolved to fight side by Cambedia until the US imperialists are driven out of the Indochinese peninsula.

Let the northern people and combatants, old and young, men and women, workers and co-op farmers, socialist intellectuals and all other labouring people, strengthen further their unity, give full scope to their patriotism and revolutionary heroism, heighten their vigilance, reise tionary heroism, heighton their vigilance, resise halr cambet-readiness and determination to wipe out the onemy, frustrate every war scheme of the US imperialists, endously complate one another in beesting production and practising hirffeness, fulfilling their labour duty on the fields, in factories and construction sites, raising the labour duty on the construction of the production of their labour productivity, making greater en deavours in socialist construction, in order t

build the North into a solid and strong base, and fulfil the obligation of the great war toward

Let the people and combatants in the Fourth Militery Zone carry forward their tradition of undaunted struggle, accomplish with distinction every task assigned by the Party and the Government and live up to their role as the frontline of the socialist North.

Let the people and combatants in the heroic South, under the leadership of the National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nem, from the jungle and mountain regions to the delta, from the countryside to the towns, dash forward in the flush of victory, make the most of the invincible strength of the people's war, attack and rise up continually in order to knock out many more military forces of the US and its puppets, baffle their cation" plan, and completely thwart the "Viet-

Lat all members of the Viet Nam Workers' Party fulfil to the utmost their role as the vanguard in the fighting, production and other work, so as to be worthy of the trust the mass place in them, worthy being the leader and devotservant of the people, as Uncle Ho has taught

Lot all members of the Ho Chi Minh Labour Youth Union fully accomplish their role as the shock force in all tasks, bring together all sections of the young people, he ready to join the armed forces, and to go anywhere they are needed by the Fatherland, stand ready to fight and to fulfil their production task with high

Let all eversees Vietnumese uphold the nation's tradition of patriotism and unflinching struggle by turning their hearts and minds to the homeland, contributing their best to the glorious cause of resistance against US aggresDowned in DRVN

O December 6, the Quang Binh people's armed forces shot down an American drone while it was violat-American grone while it was violating the air space of the province, bringing the total of US aircraft downed since August 5, 1964 to 3,371.

We avail ourselves of this opportunity to express our sincere gratitude to the fraternal socialist countries and our brothers and friends in all continents for their all-out sympathy and effective assistance to our people's resistance to US aggression and to our socialist construction. We appeal to the other countries in the socialist camp, the world people and the progressive peo-ple in the United States to strongly condemn, and stay the criminal hands of, the US imperialits and compell them to stop all war acts the war, withdraw completely and unconditionally US troops from South Viet Nam, and leave the South Vietnamese people to settle their own

However obstinate and bellicose US imperialism may be, it will certainly be completely defeated by our armed forces and people.

Whatever difficulties and hardships may lie ahead, our people's resistance against US aggression, for national salvation will be crowned with complete success.

For independence, freedom and socialism, For our glorious internationalist duty.

Let the people and combatants in the whole country march forward valiantly

Hanoi, December 10, 1920.

ORDER ...

(Continued from base

2. To greatly increase their combat-readiness, both moral ly and organizationally, work out concrete plans, train with a sense of urgency, stand ready to fight the enemy wherever. whenever, in whatever form and with whatever force the

Be resolved and take the initiative in attacking the enemy whenever they come and so with force and succes

Detect enomy planes as soon as they enter our airspace, shoot them down when they fly in, hit them with the first rounds, bring down many of them on the spot and capture many US air pirates.

Be resolved to wipe out neatly and quickly enemy com-

3. Be determined to keep communication and transport open in all circumstances, and if uccessary, clear the way to advance, push saide the enemy to move on, and always meet to the full and in time all the reguirements of various

4. Do overything to preserve the people's lives and proper-ty, socialist property and offices of the Party and Govern-ment, and strictly see to security and order.

5. Achieve unity and close co-ordination among the various a. Accuracy unity and close co-ordination among the various arms and services, between the three kinds of armed forces, between the army and people, between the armed forces and the local Party and administrative organs, and strictly im-plement the army's centers and discipline, and all the poli-cies and laws of the State.

cies and laws of the State.

The High Command of the Vist Nam People's Army appeals to the people in all localities as be siway prepared and stand shoulder with the armed forces to wipe out the seems, while boosting production and fulfilling the accred duty of the great rear to the great front.

Holding high the "Determination to Fight and to Win" banner, giving fall expression to our fine nature and tradition of "Loyalty to the Party, Devetion to the People," and acting upon President Ho Chi Minh's sacred Test

For independence, freedom and national reunification, Let all our armed forces courageously advance!

For our poble internationalist duty.

(Continued from page 3) boosting production. First of

all, good air defence work was done. Even when enemy ircraft were flying overhead the villagers went on with the farming. Only when it had been ascertained that the onemy was to strike the locality did they take to manholes available everywhere, right in houses, along the paths and in the rice-fields, except for militiamen on combat duty, and members of observation, llaison, engipeering and first-aid teams at work.

"To aid production, in 1966 and 1967 we purchased two 15-kw electric generators and six 4.8-hp electric mo-tors to work 4 mechanical pumps, 3 rice-busking ma-chines, 1 grinding machine and 1 machine for the pro-cessing of animal fodder, as well as 16 2.8 hp electric motors for 16 rice threshers. motors for 16 rice threshors.

Also newly acquired were
\$64 improved weeders (relaying-out of fields permitting
their use), 25 insecticide
prayers \$6 tons of insectkillers were used this year),
7 rubber-wheeled ox.-carr
and \$45 improved carts
and \$45 improved carts
(owned by both co-ops and
families 0.000 permbers),
1966 for the repair and making of farm implements. It
supplements to workers (smith) employed to workers (smith-ery, wood work and fitting) who were former co-op farm-ers from middle technical

"At the museum you can still see the worn-out rudi-mentary wooden plough and

A Short History ...

the jagged knife which were used before Revolution.

"In the field of management, during the war years we paid great attention to we paid great attention to strengthening the Party load-ership at various economic management offices, especi-ally with regard to the pro-duction brigade commands; we concentrated our efforts on solving the difficulties in labour management; we at-tached great importance to the mastership of co-op mem-bers and instilled into them the sense of responsibility; timely rewards and condign penalties were meted out on the basis of the overfulfilment or non-fulfilment of the "tri contract." policies on priority treatment and goods distribution con icemen, war wounded and war martyrs were properly carried out. Drives were launched for the running of experimental plots and for the carrying out of intensive farming to achieve high yields and the targets set paddy, I man-year and 2 pigs for one hectare of cul-tivated land. We also saw to the delimiting of produc-tion areas and the rational use of the land so as to develop animal husbandry and proportion out the various crops in the most advantageous fashion."

THE secretary of the village Party Committee posted me while showing me round the village's estate. This year's Autumn rice crop was quite good: the new rice strain developed low stems but heavy ears of grain. Pointing to a rice plot by the road-side, he said, "Without side, he said, "Without bombings, production in-creases again. There is every possibility that Autumn rice yield this year may be as high as the best crops in the previous years. Cutput fas dropped to some extent because of the war, yet we have succeeded in getting have succeeded in getting have succeeded in getting the usual rice supply: some-where around 20 kg of paddy per capita per month. Since the emergence of the co-ope, our peasants have never had to worry about famine. Even in the hardest years, our village kept supplying hundreds of tons of paddy in terms of tax payment and culturalise to the State (1905; 362 tons and 1969; 221 tons).

We approached an area dotted with ponds in the middle of the ricefields, and covering some 3.5 ha. I was told that plan was in hand for the building of a small lake where fish will be reared and around which trees planted. In the middle of the lake, a communal centre will be built.

(To be continued)

(Concluded)

THE CIA tentacle of the US octopus operates in a half-overt manner, while the USAID (US Agenfor International Development) tentacle does not. USAID is housed in about one hundred buildings lying

in a vast compound surround-ed by a thick high wall in the centre of Vientiane. It is known to all Vientianese as it lays hands on everything related to the daily life of the inhabitants - rice, water, wages, prices, goods in Vientiane as well as other towns controlled by the Lao rightist elements. It is heavily protected by an army of ands recruited from Thaithey wear a livery and carry a bludgeon with a pistol bulging on their hips instead

What kind of aid does the US grant to the Lao right-ist elements. Look at the T.28 planes flying over Vienthe tanks and armour ed cars crowding the Chinarmo barracks, the petrol tank form and ammunition dumps in and around the capital city. They are familto everyone.

Nepartheless the US persists in calling USAID an economic and financial aid organ and the USAID compound a "civilian" quarter.
If it is so why there are there so many radar poles, radio antennac, thick concretewalled depots and plenty of "guards" together with a swarm of military attackes of the US land force, air force and Navy, Asked why, Laos being a landlocked country, there are naval officers among the American military attachés in the US Embassy, an American diplomat after some embarrans-ment pointed his finger at a map showing the Mekong er as if to say that there is water there, too.

That is why, despite all US assertions to the contrary, nobody in Vientiane would believe that USAID is a purely "economic" body. The Thai sentries simply say: USAID passes are the only valid for admission into the valid for admission into the compound even if the visitor is a high-ranking official in the government." Such paper-checkings do not fre-quently occur, because any visit to USAID is usually preceded by a US Embassy car. But once a vice-minister of the Vientiane government was summoned by the USAID director, his car was halted by a guard who wanted to see his papers. He produced his vice-minister's creden-tials bearing a three-headed red elephant seal. But he was denied entry because he had no pass issued by the USAID

Fretting and fuming, the ice-minister heaved a sigh: in the eyes of our Lao people, this is a State treading on another state's neck.

The Vientianese call USAID by its true name: a

US military organ. In fact the USAID is fully equipped to become a US military command in Laos. There are in it plenty of American operational officers of the three services and DIA intel-liance officers. All Viewice. lisence officers. All Vientian understand that plans ese unserstand that plans and orders of operations giv-en to all units of the right-ist army, from Vang Pao's bandits to the Vientiano regular troops, have to come from USAID.

Another important tentacle of the US octopus in Laos is the US Vientiane Embassy. It occupies a vast area mean the " Black Tower," in the

To have an idea of the To have an idea of the activities of this organ, first pay a visit to the various "ministries" and departments of the "Lao govern-

After a stay in Loos, an American press correspondent said with envy; "I'd like to be a Lao citizen and work in a governmental office in Vientiane." In fact, in that capital city, all officials are in the habit of week-ending." For high-ranking officials, the holiday begins on saturday morning. Everyday, ministers, vice-ministers and department directors just turn up at their offices for a quarter of an hour to sign papers, or do not come at all. It will not make any differenc topmost men in the government make a trip to the UN, the US for some months to deliver some speeches prepared before-hand by American experts from Hopkins or Columbia from Hopkins or Columbia state universities, or to have a look at their dollar accounts in the "Hank of America." It often happens that some members of the ruling circles in Vientiane spend days and nights on end in a gambling den or end in a gambling den or dally for a few weeks with some of their concubines. They are certainly the idlest ministers, vice-ministers and department directors in the

Once, a minister said to one of his friends: "Come and see me from time to time." "When are you in?"

his friend asked.

"Well, any time," he replied. "But, don't come to my office. As a rule I am not there. Though I am concurrently in charge of two ministries, I work at home. If there are reported. home. If there are papers to sign, my clerks will bring them to my house."

A Western advisor to the Vientiane government said of these men: "They only want to bask in the sun, the lazybones 1

To be frank, this is rather an unfair remark. In fact, what kind of work can they do as everything is seen to by the US Embassy? The latter runs a dual service to expedite all affairs for the ministries of the Vientiane

government, just like the US military attaché's of-fice does the work of the Defence Ministry and the High Command of the Vientiane army.

The Vientianese can therefore witness a rather queer scene: while the various departments of the Vientiane government are dell and indolent like the Mekong River in the dry season, the US Embassy is bustling and bubbling like the waters of the Niaguara Fall. The Lao functionaries in

Vientiane like to repeat an old story: after the signing of the Geneva Agreement on Laos in 1962 and the forma-tion of the tripartite coalition geverament, Quinim Pholes-na, the then Minister for Foreign Affairs, sent to the various embassies in Vien-tians a note asking them to submit the lists of their diplomatic and non-diplomatic personnel. The lists drawn up by the foreign missions including those of socialist, neutral and western countries itemized each about some dozen names of people entitled to diplomatic privileges. However, the US Embassy supplied a list of 300 with diplomatic status, while keeping mum about others. A simple calculation would put this number at one thou-sand (in 1962). At that time, implementing the 1962 Gene Agreement on Laos, the declared it had withdrawn from Laos about 700 men of its military service, but sent back to Vientiane (to mention only this city) about 1.000 diplomatic agents. This was the time when the US hands were still tied up by many political commitments. After the CIA-masterminded assassination of Quinim Pholsena in April 1963 and the cosp d'étal overthrowing the tri-partite coalition government, none of the subsequent foreign ministers of the Vientiane government dare ask the merican ambassador about the ten thousand Americans present in Laos.

To manage this big number of residents, the US Embassy must be very busy. Yes, but it has enough time to go in for other dealings. For in-stance, the officialdom and press circle in Vientiane believe that to keep the bigwigs of the Vientiane administration busy—as idleness is the root of all evils - the American ambassador tries to find entertain-ment for them. And American amusement includes of course gambling, women, drinking and opium. Oace the American Ambassador invited some high-ranking officials of the Lao government to play poker. A past master in "political poker," the American envoy however seemed to be very awkward in handling the pack of fifty-two cards, and lost most of the time. Each time he lost, he raised the ante. So he was about some tens of thousand "kip" - twice or

CCORDING to still incomplete data, in November 1970, the first month of the 1970-1971 dry season, the Lao Liberation Armed Forces put out of action 1980-enemy troops, selsed and destroyed 335 fire-arms, 33 radio seats and a big quantity of war materials and devened or wrecked many US planes, KPL agency reported.

wrecten many US planes, KPL agency reported.

The most-premarkable successes were won in the Kieng Khoang-Pijeff of Jers area, where 700 adverte soldlers are provinced in the free areas. In Sevannasher province there in Operation "Kan-Nha-Kfet," in Attopus province three adverse positions in the Boloven Platesaux were reshed, resulting in about one hundred puppet soldiers killed or wounded and as ammunition depot destroyed.

Another feat was achieved in the onests made on November 24 and 3.5 against 23 enemy positions planted in the liberated zones, which forced the suppet army out of many positions including a dozen posts in the Xieng Khoang—Plain of Jars area.

NO PROGRESS IN ARRANGEMENTS FOR TWO PRINCES' PLENIPOTENTIARIES' MEETING

HE office of the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front issued on Dec. 3 a communique on the meeting in Vientiance on Dec. 10 tetween This Soult Vongak, special envoy of Prince Souphanouvong, and Prince Souranna Phouma, for continued discussion of the preparations for the forthcoming meeting between the plenipotentiaries of the two Princes at Khang Khay.

two Princes at Khang Khay.

"At the meeting," the communique said, "Tiso Souk
Vongask rejected Prince Souvanna Phouma's proposal for
neutralization of a secure area within a radius of 15 km, and
pointed out that the plenipotentiary of Prince Souphinouveng
could not at at the negotiation table at Khang Khay while
US bombs kept failing around Khang Khay."

Tisa Souk Vongask put forward Prince Souphanouvong's initiative to shorten the periods for the suspension of the bombardments and other air activities in Sam Neua and Xieng Khoang provinces as follows: 10 days before, and the duration of the meeting, and 7 days after the meeting. He said this reflects Prince Souphanouvong's sincere desire to see the meeting begin at an early date.

to see the meeting begin at an early date,

'In reply," the communique added, "Prince Souvanna
Phoums said that be would study this new proposal of
Prince Souphanouvong, However, he maintained his old and
absurd demand for the so-called withdrawal of North Vietnamess troops from Laos as a pre-condition for the meeting."

"This shows that Prince Souvanna Phouma has not been freed from the pressure of the US and the ultra-reaction-aries and is still unwilling to get the meeting start at an early date, instead is seeking ways and means to delay it," the

three times the monthly calary of a minister or vice-minister

— out of pocket a night. The not chase but the winners were more cager to win. The officials in Vien-"losing game" trick; some wag quipped; "The American Ambassador 'wins' while ambassador 'wins' while losing'; to be plain, in this

game he could buy at a bargain the loyalty of money greedy officials. However, someone retorted that after all the American Ambassador did lose because he could corrupt only some sluggards scorned by all the Lao people, and with his trick he let out the cloven hoof of US im

VIET NAM COURIER



Khang Khay after US bombing.

CAMBODIAN PATRIOTS HIT HARD

November the Cambodian National Liberation Armed Forces (CNLAF) monated violent actions, foiled many enemy attempts and wiped out considerable Lon Nol forces, the Cambodian news agency AK reported in its provincial capital.

To forestall CNLAF attacks, Saigon and Phnom Penh troops launched in the last days of October numerous offensives with the participation of big groups of infantry, artil-lery, armoured cars and commandos against liberated areas of Ratanakiri, Mondulkiri, Kratie and Kompong Cham provinces.

• From October 26 to November 8 in Memoria (Kompong Cham province) and Smoul (Krasis province) the patriotic forces frustrated two operations codenamed "Total Victory" taking a toll of over 1,700 Saigon soldiers, destroying over 130 military vehicles, including 100 tanks and armoured cars.

including too tanks and armoured cars. Following up this gain, on the night of Nov. 8 and 9 the liberation forces struck at adverse barracks in Sonol townlet (Kratie province), in the provincial capital and airfield of Kompong Cham, in Troeung townlet as well as many other positions on Roads Nos 6 and 7 (Kompong Cham purvince). As a result, they occupied many areas, paralysed enemy traffic on these highways, entirely isolated the garran on of Kompong Cham, the land of the garran of Kompong Cham, and the same of the capital of the control of the control of the control of the capital of

On Nov. 10, 11 and 12, enemy strongholds at Prey Tolung, northwest of Peam Chikang, and around Taing Kauk were pounded and reinforcements came under withering fire from the patriots and lost hundreds of men.

From Nov. 13 to 22, liberation combatants put over 1,000 Lon Nol men out of action in engagements round Kompong Cham provincial In total, from Nov. 9 to 22, more than 2,200 enemy troops were knocked out in Kompong Cham.

 While the enemy were beaten up in Kompong Cham and on Road No 6, the CNLAF conducted on the night of Nov. 20 a series of enslaughts on 12 enemy encampments in

O SIEMREAN

• On the following night, the liberation fighters wrote off the Phnom Penh Battalion 255 at an arsenal near Kirirom and a bivous-scking company and blew up an important bridge on Road No 4.

On the night of Nov. 23, the Lon Nol Bat-talion 118 stationed near Kirirom was knock-ed off the charges by the patriotic forces. They captured 80 adverse men and seized a great quantity of weapons and ammunition.

In Kirirom area, throughout the Nov. 24 and 25 the CNLAF cut three Phnom Penh battalions to pieces. Kim Bunny, a command-er of one of these units, was reported missing.

In Kirirom alone, five enemy battalions with 3,500 men were put out of action, according to the Lon Nol army spokesman's

• In Kampol, on the nights of Nov. 20 and 21, the patriotic forces killed or wounded over 200 Lon Nol men, captured a number of others and collected a good deal of arms, and

In Siemreap, on Nov. 24 they destroyed Battalion 31 in Puck townlet, about twenty kilometres northwest of its provincial

 On the Mekong River, military convoys were violently attacked. On the night of Nov. 20, 10 enemy ships were sunk or set ablase in

• In November the Cambodian patriotic feroes incessantly stepped up their activities around and inside Phane Penih, putting in utter disarray the ranks of the Lon Nol Sirk Matak edique. The onsert at the manufacture of the Carlot of the Carlot of the Carlot havy adverse tolks. The Carlot havy adverse tolks. The Carlot havy adverse tolks. The Carlot of Takeo, Kandel, Kompong Chânang tolks.

Battambang provinces.

STUNG TREN

105

Mme Nguyen Thi Binh's New Declaration on Cease-fire

94th Plenary Session of Paris Conference

in South Viet Nam and reaffirmed our people's resolve to resist to US aggression.

Baring US attempts to sabotage the Paris talks, Mr Xuan Thuy said that these could start only after the total and unconditional cessation of US bombings, stralings and other war acts against the DRVN, and that the Americans continued to break their own pledges. the Conference would be gravely threatened, for which the Nixon administra-

Mme Nguyen Thi Binh made a declaration on a cease-fire the essentials of which are

t. A cease-fire will come into force between the South Viet Nam People's Libera-tion Armed Forces and the troops and military personnel of the US and the other foreign countries in the American camp immediately

ME Nguyen Thi Binh after the US government declares to withdraw from turn to belicosity, condemned US genecidal crimes the US and the other foreign the US and the other foreign to the US and the other foreign the US and the Oth countries of the American camp before June 30, 1971. The parties will immediately discuss measures to ensure safety for all withdrawing US troops and troops of the other foreign countries in the American camp and the release of captured military-

2. A cease-fire will be put into effect between the South Viet Nam People's Libera-tion Armed Forces and the armed forces of the Saigon administration immediately after the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and a Saigon administration without Thieu-Ky-Khiem that favours peace, independence, neutrality and democracy, have come to terms on the formation of an interim coa lition government including to organize general elections as stipulated in the RSVN PRG September 17, 1970

A Decade ...

(Continued from bare A)

December: Attack on An Lao military sector (Binh Dinh).

Binh Gia battle (Ba Ria).

During 1964, nearly 130,000 enemy troops including 2,000 GIs and satellite soldiers put out of action, 542 military vehicles including 141 tanks and armoured cars destroyed, 292 venuels and combat launches sunk or heavily damaged.

- January : Attack on MAAG headquarters.

-February: Onset on Pleiku airfield and American CP.

Assault on Viet An post (Quang Nam). Interception of two puppet battalions at Duong Lien (Nhong mountain pass). March: Attack on US Embassy in

- April: Counter-raid at Vinh Thuan (Rach Gia).

Towards mid-1965, Washington had to reconcile itself to the total collapse of the "special war," militarily and politically.

-May: Ba Ra - Song Be (Bien Hoa) and Ba Gia (Quang Ngai) battles. (To be continued) TAN HIED JAILE Bridge blown up Enemy croft sunh Adverse distield pounded Lon Mon-controlled orens asseulted Saigon troops-controlled areas under tire

the art of we will be up to be a result of the late.

VIET NAM COURIER

AT QUI NHON: 40,000-STRONG ANTI-US DEMONSTRATION

N the night of Docember 7 and throughout the following day, about 40,000
people at Qui Nkon town demonstrated
against the GIs shooting dead little Nguere
Van Minh, 12, of the Be De Buddhist school,
foreign agencies reported. The corpse of the
victim was carried in state through Qui
Nhon streets to the chanting of the "US, go
home" slogan.

Puppet policemen's tear-grenades and biadgeon blows injured some schoolboys but were unable to check the mounting anger of the towaspeople who staged an uninterrupted a shop patronized by GIs, burnt a jeep, threw stones at American servicemen and US bases. In some localities, American civil servants had to climb un top of their bouses and call for choppers to evacearce them. A curiew was ordered, and pupils at Qui Nhon went on a school strike while all the GIs were confined to their barracks.

Anti-US feeling recently has ran high in all found expression in many actions like the early June whithtiens by Saigou and Hose students of tear-greade splinters and hebnailed shoes "made in USA" with such captions as "These US-made shoes are trampling on our soil!" Far from appearing for the first time in Qui Nhon, The "US, go home" slogan has been seen in a great

number of demonstrations in South Viet Nam towns together with others like: "3.5.2, poverty, injustice, pandering, prostitution, are products of American civilization in Viet Nam," "Vietnamization is war prolongution," "End the neaty war now!," "Allied troops, go home!," "Long live VN's selfdetermination right."

The US war of aggression, with "Vietnamization," has worsened the plight of South Vistnamsee. The Gis' overbearing behaviour, their outrages against women, the fatal car accidents caused by them, have fanned up the indignation of South Vietnamsee. Recoulty, the "Popular Front for Pence," the "Movement for Women's Right Live," the "Movement of Mobilization for Live, "the "Bell Petermination Movement," the "Movement of Mobilization for the Setting Up of a Progressive National Forces" have made their appearance, warmly welcomed by all strata of the townspeople. It is therefore easy to explain the size of the popular outburst in Qui Nhon town on the occasion of a child's murder.

So long as Nixon continues to prolong the Viet Nam war, the Thies Ky, kines junta to be at US back and call and to massacre their fellow-countrymen, the US expelitionary forces to operate in South Viet Nam and the US and quislings to commit crimes there, widespread social 'tripidation' in that part of our country will not abate.



TAN HIEP JAILERS USE CHEMICALS ON THE DETAINEES

The two women with bandages on their arms and feet are prisoners at Tan Hiep and victims of savage atrocities on Nov. 29.

According to AP of Dec. 2, on the above-mentioned day, the jail's arders resorted to tear-grenades, chemical solutions and acid against the immales who were rising up against the hard regime there. These field, among the wounded women, were most seriously burnt.

MILITARY ACTIVITIES

PLAF STRIKE HARD IN THE MEKONG DELTA AND INFLICT SEVERE PUNISHMENT ON PAK JUNG HI MERCENARIES AT PHU YEN

In Mekong Delte:

N December 4, PLAF of RachGia province monuted three actions; on the CP of a US rivering task force on Xeo Ro canal, putting out of action all American technicians and Gia; on an operational base of pupper terope near Xeo Ro canal, destroying a CP of "bas as" troops: 3 companies of policemen, apies and commandoe wipped out; and on Saigon troops engaged in a sweep; 2 vessels sunk; 4 others burst, a battalion of Regiment 33, pupper Division as, heavily depleted, and a number of commat launches damaged.

In Can The province, on December 3, PLAF men hammered at Lan Ba post of the enemy defeace line on Cai Son river and completely wiped out "bao an" Company 404.

In Ca Man province, on the night of November 20, the enemy had 4 war vessels sunk or burnt and took 100 casualties.

In Bow Try province, from the night of Nov. 21 to 24, the georillan and regional tapops stormed the CP of pupper Regionent to at Ban Tranh market and the troops escorting a "pacification" toam: 100 enemy cannalize.

In Sec Trang provines: the PLAF fought two battles in Phuse Long district, and knocked out two "See an" companies, ank 5 combat launches and battered another unit.

Central Trung Bo :

IN Phu Yem province, on the night of Dec. 1, in retaliation on the South Korean troops for their mass murder of 150 locals, the PLAF put out of action over too of them.

In Bink Tay province, on Nov. 28 and 29, the CP of Hass Tan military sector was overrun: 1 "hea as "company was written of the muster roll, and another company coming to the rescue of the beleasured garrison was ambushed with heavy 16 sage.

Western High Plateaux :

N. Tayen Duc province, on the night of Nov. 28, FLAF men flattened Nam Son poat, Duc Trong district, and bombarded Cam Ly afrield, an enougus complacement at Tan Jac and a puppet unit at Van Thanh bamlet.

In Gia Lai province, on Nov. 21 in an ambush on the section of Road No. 19 from An Khe to Pleiku, PLAF ane wiped out a convoy of 42 adverse military webicles.

Nixon Talks ...

(Continued from page 2)

The Becliaration appressed support for the March 5, 1970 five-point political solution of the last Patriotic Front and the five-points of the declaration by the Cambodian thing of State Samdech Nordon Shanouk, of March 1811 to person decid: "The political wide of the control of the control

extended and stopped up its war of aggression scalars the Indochinese peoples and, on the other hand, multiplied its demagnated and, deep tive peace propagate in order to pacify American and world

public opinion. This duperyan undeniable proof of weakness - succeeded at the beginning to a certain degree in creating illusions and sowing confusion, but it will certainly be unmasked and finally can only lead to, a still greater identation of the US aggressors and to still greater difficulties for the

"The Conference launched a vigorous appeal to world a public opinion to start broad and powerful mass actions in all countries to condemn the double-dealing of the US government and force it to put an immediate end to this war of aggression in Indechina."